

# Christian Secretary.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

VOL. V.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1843.

NO. 52.

## The Christian Secretary

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
AT THE OFFICE, CORNER MAIN AND  
ASYLUM STREETS, 3D STORY.

### TERMS.

Subscribers in the City, furnished by the Carrier, at Two Dollars per annum.  
Papers sent by mail at \$2.00, payable in advance, with a discount of twelve and a half per cent. to Agents becoming responsible for six or more subscribers.  
Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms of advertising in the city.

All communications intended for the paper, should be addressed to BURR & SMITH, post paid.

For the Christian Secretary.

### Scripture Doctrine—No. 5.

#### DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

The glorious character of the Son of God is seen in the Holy Scriptures as being the source, the medium, and the substance of salvation. The plan of redemption proceeds on the ground that the Son of God is God, and man, which I shall prove by the scriptures. Such a Mediator is required to meet the circumstances of the case. The holy law is broken by man, therefore a sacrifice as holy, as great, as honorable in every sense, is demanded; and as by sinful man that law is transgressed; so in the likeness of sinful flesh the law must be magnified and made honorable. In showing, as proposed, the Divinity and Humanity of Christ, I propose in this number to adduce testimony on the former part—the Divinity of Christ.

Some considerations in confirmation of our position, namely: Christ receives worship, while it is said "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve;" as follows, "All men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father." "Every creature which is in heaven, and in earth, heard I, saying, Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever." The wise men said, "We are come to worship him." "The disciples worshipped him." "At the name of Jesus every knee should bow." "To whom be glory forever and ever. Amen." "When he bringeth in the first-begotten into the world, he saith, Let all the angels of God worship him." See also the titles of Christ. "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." "He shall be called the Son of God." "He is the image of the invisible God." "The brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person." He is called "Emmanuel, God with us." "The mighty God." "Mighty to save." "The word was God." "Feed the church of God which he hath purchased with his own blood." "God manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit." To the Son he saith, "Thy throne, O God, is forever and ever." "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us." "This is the true God and eternal life." As he has these titles applied to him, we are not surprised to find his creative power expressed as follows: "All things were made by him, and without him was not any thing made that was made." "The world was made by him, and the world knew him not." "By him were all things created that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, principalities or powers, all things were created by him and for him; and he is before him, and by him all things consist." His divinity is also seen in his power to raise the dead. Jesus said, "I have power to lay down my life, and I have power to take it again." "All that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation." "This is the will of him that sent me, that every one that seeth the Son and believeth on him, may have everlasting life, and I will raise him up at the last day." Christ shall judge the world. "He shall not judge after the sight of his eyes." "They shall see the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory." "He shall sit upon the throne of his glory." "The Father hath committed all judgment to the Son." "We must all stand before the judgment-seat of Christ." "The Son of Man shall come, and then shall he render to every one according to his works." "Behold I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give to every man according as his work shall be." "God is Judge himself."

These passages prove, without the possibility of doubt, that Jesus Christ is the true God and eternal life. I have thus confined myself to the language of the Bible, believing it to be much safer to regard the law of the Lord, than the varying opinions of men. May all my beloved readers be well established in the Divinity, Eternity, and Omnipotence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. This doctrine is the life and centre—the foundation and top-stone of redemption. Where this is denied, it seems like the taking away of the Lord from those humble souls who were early at the sepulchre. Let us, therefore, thankfully cry out with Thomas,—"My Lord and my God."—Next number the Humanity of Christ.

For the Christian Secretary.

### After-Scenes of Battle.

*Treatment of Soldiers after their capture.*—A French army in Spain had no sooner grounded their arms, than multitudes were murdered in cold blood. Some were burnt alive, and all the survivors subjected to a series of such extreme privations and sufferings as thinned their ranks with fearful rapidity. "Fatigue and insufficient provision," says one of the victims, "rendered many incapable of rising after a night's halt, to renew their march, and dawn exhibited to us the stiffened limbs of numbers whom death had released from their troubles. The survivors were so gaunt and emaciated, that a poor fellow would sometimes drop to the earth in the extremity of weakness and despair. No effort was made to assist those sufferers, but they were either left behind to perish, or bayoneted on the spot. On our arrival at Lucar, we were thrown, some of us

into prison ships, and others into stinking casemates. Here the extremity of our anguish exceeded all powers of description. With scarce strength enough to crawl to our detestable dungeons, many of us reached them only to lie down and die broken-hearted; and the fare was so wretched as to be refused in many cases, by men fainting with weariness and furnished with hunger. We were not only crowded together like cattle, amidst vermin and pestilential effluvia, but treated with such unrelenting severity, that many of my companions sought refuge from their misery by plunging into the sea.

"When landed on the desolate island of Cabrera, we were exposed to every species of privation. Without shelter or sufficient clothing, or a regular supply of food, we sometimes resorted to grass and dust to answer the wants of nature. A great many died, and we buried them immediately in the sea, under the horrible apprehension, that should their bodies remain before us, the savage longings of the cannibal would rise in our hearts. A cuirassier was in fact killed for food by a Pole, who was discovered and shot. He confessed that he had before done the same by two other comrades."

*Treatment of Citizens.*—As the French army on their march to Moscow approached Rouza, "we met," says one of them, "a great number of carts brought back by the cavalry, loaded with children, the aged and infirm. In our advance to the centre of the town, we found soldiers pillaging the houses, regardless of the cries of those to whom they belonged, or the tears of mothers, who to soften their hearts, showed them their children on their knees. Those innocents, with their hands clasped, and bathed in tears, asked only that their lives might be spared. In another instance, we saw, on one side, a son carrying a sick father, and on the other, women pouring the torrent of their tears upon the infants they clasped in their bosoms. They were followed by most of their children, who, fearful of being lost, ran crying after their mothers. Old men, seldom able to follow their families, laid themselves down to die near the houses where they were born. We overtook crowds carrying off their infirm parents. Their horses having been taken from them by the troops, men, and even women, were harnessed to the carts which contained the wrecks of their property, and the dearest objects of their affection. The children were nearly naked, and as the soldiers approached them, ran crying to throw themselves into their mothers' arms."

ERASMUS.

## Bible Society Department.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, NO. 350 BROOME STREET, NEAR THE BOWERY, NEW YORK.

For the Christian Secretary.

AM. AND FOR. BIBLE SOCIETY'S ROOMS, }  
New York, Feb. 24, 1843. }

### Distribution of the Scriptures in India.

In the absence of information from the pages of the Missionary Magazine, concerning the biblical operations of our Missionaries, we are pleased to find some account of their efforts in circulating the Word of Life among the heathen in the Calcutta Missionary Herald, a periodical conducted by the English Baptists. The following abstracts are taken from that work:

ASAM.

*Extracts from Rev. Mr. Bronson's Journal.*

"At evening had conversation with several people, among whom was a certain Brahman, deploring the loss of a Pipal tree that had been planted by him, and under which he had often repeated the name of Ram and the other incarnations. Gave him books, and tried to show him that nothing was so acceptable to God, as a holy life, and a heart penitent for sin." "The next day he visited a famed shrine of idolatry, called the *Bor Duar Than*, and remarks: 'I have lately heard much about this shrine, and believe it has a very widely-spread influence. I shall visit it soon and hope to be able to give more particular information about it. Many of the villagers flocked around and gave good audience for half an hour, while I explained the way of salvation by Christ. They appeared to be quite ignorant of the gospel, and I think it probable that the gospel was never before addressed to them. A few could read our Assamese books. To these I distributed books and left them.'"

In his visit to the villages on the *Kulma* he says: "About 11 o'clock, the bustle beginning to subside a little, I went out among the people. There were probably above 3000 persons, among whom I could distinctly see Assamese, Bengalis, Mikirs, Miris, Kosaris, Lalongs, and a few Burmese. A more motley crowd I certainly never witnessed. My attention was particularly attracted by the native merchants, who are indeed the main supporters of the fair, spreading out their goods to public view in the most attractive manner, beating drums and calling upon the people to come and buy. Taking the hint, I retired a few paces from the crowd, and making a pulpit of the *hauda*, began to display my books, and to call upon the people to come and hear the Word of God, by which they could obtain the true riches. I was immediately surrounded, and had the pleasure of addressing an immense crowd, until I was quite exhausted. I then had a tract read by one of the Brahmins present, explaining it as he read, and to close by distributing fifty tracts and gospels to those who were urgent for them. On my way to the house, I was encountered by several Brahmins, but a few words about the licentiousness of their gods, soon silenced them. Many have heard of the 'Great Salvation' this day for the first time. May it not be in vain."

On reaching Raha, he remarks: "The day after my arrival a respectable looking person came up to me with a tract I had before

given him and turning to the last page read as follows:

"In heaven or on earth there is no Saviour except Jesus Christ, neither is there any other way to heaven. If you believe in Jesus Christ, he will make you happy in sickness, be your preserver at death—and delivered from endless evils, you will enjoy a state of endless holy existence." "This is excellent," said he, "most excellent; how can I understand more about this subject? how can I obtain this blessedness?" This is the first serious inquirer I have met with during my tour. I endeavored to lead him to the Saviour. He promised to call again at my bungalow. May he embrace the gospel."

In conclusion he states that he met "numerous groups of people on the way who asked for books. Thinking that they wanted school books only, I asked what books do you want? 'Books on religion,' was the general reply."

The present tour has occupied nearly a month, during which I have visited a great number of villages, conversed freely with the people, and distributed several hundreds of tracts, and the gospel by Matthew. I have met twenty priests and *Makants*, and among them all I have not found one who could defend his religion to the satisfaction of his disciples, and a number readily acknowledged the superiority of our religion. If we had two or three native preachers of the right sort, even if they were Bengalis, they would be of the greatest assistance in my intercourse with the people.

BENARES.

*Extracts from the Journal of Rev. W. Smith, English Baptist Missionary.*

"Came to Gopi-ganj, where I staid for the night. This is a large village, and being market day, I had a fine opportunity of addressing the gospel to a concourse of people. At the close several persons applied for books; I distributed four copies of Hindi gospels, two copies of Psalms in Sanskrit, and a number of Hindi tracts."

"I left Gopi-ganj. On my way I spoke to a number of Nepalis, who were going to bathe at Allahabad, some of whom being able to read Hindi, thankfully accepted a few copies of the gospels, and said they never heard the name of Jesus Christ before. As I proceeded on my journey, a crowd of people followed me a considerable way, to whom I spoke respecting the creation of the world, the fall of man, and salvation through Jesus Christ. All listened with attention, and some appeared affected. In the afternoon came to Harraya, and took up my lodging in the Serai. In the evening I spoke to a number of travellers, and seeing some pandits among them, I offered them a few Sanskrit Scriptures, which they thankfully accepted."

"Went to the Mela as usual, with brother Mackintosh, and spoke to a very large crowd of people, and gave away a good many copies of the Scriptures."

DACCA.

*Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. W. Robinson.*

"On Monday we had that disgusting exhibition, the Charak Paja. Four posts were erected in different parts of a large plain; but only one swung on each post, and neither of the hooks more than a few minutes. Many persons, both Hindus and Mohammedans, requested tracts and books; but your boxes not having arrived, we had but few of either in Bengali."

"We went to the native chapel. Ramjiban preached from Rev. xii. 1, 2. 'The river,' said he, 'denotes the love of Jesus Christ towards us; the trees on its banks, represent believers in Christ; the twelve manner of fruits, show the various kinds of fruits which Christians produce.' All this was fanciful enough certainly, but he gave us a sermon full of Divine truth; and truth well calculated to arrest the attention of his hearers."

"The next evening we went to the chank, and taking our place near the cannon, as usual, a few people came to hear. Near the close, a crowd of Mohammedans had assembled, but none of them uttered a word in opposition. All were eager for books; and though we took a great number of single gospels, and a few tracts in both languages, they were soon all distributed."

*Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. O. Leonard.*

"*Sutrapur.*—In this bazaar we are always sure of collecting a large congregation of quiet, attentive hearers, many of whom must be well acquainted with the great plan of Redemption, the word having been preached to them for nearly a quarter of a century and numerous Scriptures distributed among them; they have also had a flourishing vernacular school supported by the Serampore Society."

"*Diyanjani.*—This bazaar also supplies a quiet attentive congregation, and has had the advantage of a Mission vernacular school, in which the Scriptures were in free circulation and where the gospel has been preached for many years. The people heard the word with attention, and received our books thankfully."

"From the brethren's journal I am glad to perceive, among other things such as the distribution of tracts, remarks upon hearers, &c., that the opposition formerly evinced by the people against the gospel is daily dying away, a fact that is strengthened by the accumulated experience of the heralds of the gospel."

Tracts distributed in April last, 529  
Single gospels, 72

DINAJPOUR.

*Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. H. Smylie.*

"*Nek Mard Mela.*—I returned from this fair a few days ago. The desire for books and tracts continues to grow. I distributed a greater number last year than I can remember to have done at any former mela; but this year the number of books and tracts given away was nearly double that of last year. Last year I distributed about 600 tracts, and 100 gospels, this year, I gave 1,544 gospels and tracts. When I first began to distribute tracts in this place, very few of the

people who received them could read well; but now, with a few exceptions, all who received them, can. Numbers who had received tracts last year, mourned because they could not understand what they read. I told them that they should apply to God for an understanding heart. Some people asked for a book that would teach them how to pray; and many said, we have read little books long enough, give us large ones. To such people I gave gospels as long as I had any to give. Not a single man was heard to say one word against the gospel. Some change is surely going forward in the minds of many. God grant the soul-withering breath of the Brahman, and the heart-dreadening and hardening advice of the Murshid be kept from this people till they know the Saviour of the world."

### Founders of the Baptist Missions.

The following extract from the Jubilee Sermon of Rev. Edward Stearns, embraces a just tribute to the character of the eminent man who originated the great missionary movement among the Baptists of England:

"When the gospel was to be preached in the first age to the Gentiles, Saul of Tarsus was converted and raised to the apostleship for the purpose. There were already twelve apostles; it was not, therefore, from a deficiency in the number of this order of agents that he was added to the rest; it must have been because he was seen by Infinite Wisdom to be in an extraordinary degree suited to the work. Special occasions and great enterprises call for an order of talent which is in harmony with them. It is not every statesman who is fitted to be an ambassador; it is not every minister who is qualified to be a missionary."

It must be reckoned amongst the felicities of our own mission that it has been distinguished in this respect. It would be a criminal disregard of the hand of God not to acknowledge the eminent degree of fitness for their office with which he endowed its founders, and not a few of those, who, having been associated with them, or having succeeded them, have also entered into their rest. It were superfluous to speak of the masculine and acute understanding of Fuller, the wisdom of Sutcliffe, the intrepidity and tenacious perseverance of Carey, the elevated piety of Ryland, or the seraphic love of Pearce. They were men in advance of the age in which they lived, and they have left the impression of their own characters upon it."

It was indicative of a capacious grasp of intellect as well as of grandeur of moral sentiment, when, in reference to the communication of the gospel to the heathen, Carey enunciated his two simple, but ever memorable propositions. The mind that could originate such thoughts, and the minds that could sympathize with them, not as abstract speculations, but as principles of action to be incorporated with their very being, to give the direction and tone to the main business of their lives, must have been cast in no ordinary mould. Theirs was not the poetry of benevolence, but its practical and arduous toils. What they had the piety and intellectual vigor to conceive, they had the patience and determination to execute. The missionary zeal which now pours its thousands into the treasury of God was not then kindled, and I know not whether most to admire, the self denial which led Carey to the shores of Bengal, or the indefatigable labors of Fuller, in which there was, perhaps, as much self-denial to procure the necessary funds. Think of the man, who in his work on the absurdity of deism, could produce such a chapter as that with which it closes—on "the consistency of redemption with the magnitude of creation"—toiling through London to solicit contributions from reluctant givers, and often retiring from the more public streets into the back lanes, that he might not be seen by other passengers, to weep for his having so little success. Such men never die. It needs no spices to embalm, no monument to perpetuate their memory; their deeds live through all ages, and their very dust is as fragrant as the morning's breath, and as sweet as the flowers of spring."

### Does the Christian remember his Closet?

The questions have been often asked of late, Why does the cause of Christ so languish?—What is the cause of this deadly stupor which has taken possession of every heart? Why are church and social prayer meetings so poorly attended, and why so little interest manifested by those that do attend? These inquiries do not refer to any particular church or denomination. But they refer to every denomination, and to almost every Christian church throughout our land. It is a lamentable fact, but too true to admit of a doubt.—The thinly attended church and prayer meetings prove it. And the Sabbath schools—although it is with regret that I say it—which have been so highly favored of God, prove it by the few conversions that have taken place of late, and the little interest that is manifested at the present time by those connected with them. But why is it thus? Is the immortal soul less precious than in days gone by? Is God less willing now to hear the fervent and effectual prayer of the righteous?—Is life more certain and death more uncertain? Or does the Christian feel that he has done so much for his divine Master that he is released for a certain time from laboring in his vineyard? Or is he so much taken up with the things of this world that he has no time to devote to God? There must be some reason why all of our churches are in this lukewarm state at the present time.

Would that every professed follower of Christ, instead of asking the question, Why are Christians around so little interested in the salvation of souls, might examine himself, and ascertain the true state of his own heart. And it is to be feared that in most cases he would find himself, like Peter, following Christ afar off.

Then let him put the question to his own conscience, Why is my love so cold to my Saviour? Why do I not enjoy more of his presence? And

why is he not more glorious to my view? And if he will take the word of God and compare his course of life with the requirements of the gospel, he will find cause enough why his heart is so cold towards his Saviour. And in too many instances the command, "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation," has been forgotten, and the family altar neglected. The Christian cannot live without prayer. But at the beginning and close of the day he enjoys a secret and blessed communion with his Saviour, while reading his word and pouring out his soul in gratitude and supplication before the Throne of Grace, he will remember the promises and commands of that Saviour through the day; and will be ready, on every suitable occasion, to make this blessed religion known, and induce others to embrace his Saviour and God, as their only hope of salvation. Those blessed seasons will spread a cheerful aspect over all his thoughts, and enable him at all times and under all circumstances to lay his hand upon his breast and say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

It appears to me that the time is come, when every lover of Christ is loudly called upon to arise and let his light shine. When they one and all do this—when every Christian feels that the salvation of immortal souls depends upon his own example and personal efforts, then will he draw near to the Throne of Grace, and plead earnestly and often for the salvation of a dying world. Then we may expect to see the work of the Lord reviving in our midst. Let it be the sincere prayer of every Christian, (and may the actions of the life conform with the petition,) "Lord revive thy work in our midst,"—and we shall see the prayer answered, and that speedily.—*Paraph.*

### Last Days of Luther.

"His complaint became more decided, and his constitution, long racked by the stone, began evidently to give way. Violent head aches and the decaying sight of one of his eyes, gave symptoms of an event which must soon deprive Protestantism of its first and ablest friend. But his course was loftily completed. He had fought his fight; he was now to receive his crown. He had taken a journey to Eisenach, his native place, on the application of the Court of Mansfeld, to arbitrate a dispute relative to the mines. In full consciousness of his own infirmities, he had undergone this harassing journey as a promoter of peace. 'I write to you,' said he, in a letter to a friend, a few days before he set out, 'though I am old, decrepit, inactive, languid, and now with but one eye. When drawing to the grave, I had hopes of obtaining a reasonable share of rest; but I continue to be overpowered with writing, preaching and business, in the same manner as if I had not discharged my part of those duties in the early period of my life.' The journey was in the depth of a German winter; and by the overflowing of the river Issel, it was prolonged to five days.—The effort was too much for his feeble frame; and after various changes of his disorder during three weeks, Luther, on the 18th of February, 1546, breathed the last breath of his life, devoted to the most glorious duty that Providence gives to man, the promulgation of its own eternal truths, in simplicity, in holiness, and in power."

"The highest honors were paid to his memory. His body, after lying in state in the principal church, was escorted by the principal nobility of the Electorate on horseback, and an immense concourse of people, on its way to Wittenburg. Wherever it stopped, the population of the towns received it with tears and prayers; hymns were sung, and sermons were delivered over the remains of their common father in the faith. At Wittenburg, the whole university, the magistracy, and the people, came out to meet the procession; and the funeral ceremony was begun with an oration by Pomperanus, a celebrated divine, and closed by a pathetic sermon from Melancthon. His picture was afterwards hung up in the hall of the University. But the true and imperishable monument is—THE REFORMATION."

## Home Mission Department.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, NO. 354 BROOME STREET, CORNER OF ELIZABETH STREET, NEW YORK.

For the Christian Secretary.

AM. BAP. HOME MISSION ROOMS, }  
New York, March 2, 1843. }

### Auxiliary Societies.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society has several auxiliaries of a primary character in churches of different cities. We are desirous that the number should be greatly increased.—We should rejoice to recognize one in every church in the land. They are usually, our most active and often most efficient auxiliaries in supplying the treasury. Often has the inquiry been made by our female friends: "What can I do to promote the interests of Christ on earth?" The Divine Providence has replied by pointing among other things, to this important labor, and we are happy to know that an increasing desire to occupy that interesting sphere exists extensively among them.

Recently, when writing upon the necessity of the Home Mission Society, we ventured to suggest that each church should solemnly resolve to supply our treasury, annually, with a sum, at least, equal to one cent a week for each member, and stated that the object could be accomplished by the direct action of the churches; by the formation of societies in them auxiliary to ours; or by the "cent a week plan." The details of this plan were promised, but on reflection, it is found unnecessary to say more than that, as some members are unable, and more or less are absent at different periods, the remainder should endeavor to make their weekly contributions large enough to produce an aggregate of one cent a week for each member. A Board of Managers consisting of five persons (all interested in the object) is chosen, one of whom acts as Chairman, another



Secretary, and another Treasurer. These manage the whole business in the manner most likely to succeed; they obtain female members of the church to act as collectors, equal in number to one tenth of the whole number of members; meet for business monthly or quarterly, receiving the collections, keeping an account thereof, and transmit the amount to the Treasurer of the Parent Society. Nine members are assigned to each collector; she visits them all weekly or monthly; collects the contributions and pays them over to the Treasurer at the meetings of the Board. If there are five or even three persons in a church possessing ardent missionary feeling, they can by perseverance and kindness succeed on this plan, especially in cities or villages.

If an auxiliary society is preferable, (as is generally the case) two or three persons, earnestly desirous of its organization, can generally accomplish the object. Let them draw up a simple Constitution and then obtain as many signatures to it as possible. Five, or three, (if no more can be obtained,) are sufficient for a beginning, especially if the object have the support of the pastor. With these commence, organize, send information of the fact to the Secretary of the Parent Society, and proceed to increase the number till the object is gained. The day of small things must not be despised. In some instances the contribution of a society of five members will be more than was ever given for Home Missions by the whole Church.

## FORM OF A CONSTITUTION.

The following form of a Constitution we submit as being substantially all that is requisite for any Society:

1st. This Society shall be called the

Baptist Home Mission Society; and shall be auxiliary to the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

2d. The Society shall consist of such persons as contribute to its funds not less than one cent a week.

3d. The business of this Society shall be conducted by a Board of Managers consisting of not less than three persons, to be chosen annually; the first of whom shall be Chairman, the second Secretary, and the third Treasurer; they shall have power to fill vacancies in the number when they occur, and to do all things necessary to the execution of their trust, according to the provision of this Constitution.

4th. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to endeavor to obtain the services of a sufficient number of female collectors to render the labor of collecting the contributions of the members easy; and to meet (monthly or quarterly, as may be most expedient) for the reception of funds and reports from the collectors. The collectors are expected to gather contributions from members assigned them, and pay over the amount to the Treasurer, at the stated meetings of the Board, and obtain new subscribers, as they have opportunity.

5th. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society held on the day of —, at which time the Board shall make a report of their proceedings, including the reports of the various collectors, with a list of their respective contributions, and the amount collected; and the Board of Managers for the ensuing year shall also be elected.

6th. The Treasurer shall make remittances of the funds received, to the Treasurer of the Parent Society, quarterly or semi-annually, dating from the month of April.

7th. This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting of the Society, by a majority of the members present.

For every \$30 paid into our treasury, whether from a church, society, or individual, a member for life can be constituted; and for \$100, a director for life. Any church or society paying \$100 or upwards annually, can have the privilege of designating it for the support of some particular missionary, who will be required to make stated reports to them in return.

And now, Christian friends, especially Christian sisters, we submit the whole subject to your consideration. If you think of it, pray over it, and act with Christian feeling and zeal—especially if you give for this object from week to week, only as God may have prospered you,—we have no fears for the result. We shall never again be obliged to refuse support to a poor, but deserving missionary; never decline aiding a young and feeble church in the wilderness; never weep again because we have not the bread of life to give the famishing applicants; but you will supply the destitute of our land, and make multitudes of hearts to dance for joy.

## DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Our plan of forming a library is approved. We thank our friends for the following donations.

Presented by Rev. Isaac McCoy.

History of Baptist Indian Missions. 1 vol.—Washington, 1840.

Presented by Mrs. Fanny Johnson.

An Historical Account of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, containing their Foundation, Proceedings, and Success of their Missionaries in the British Colonies, to the year 1728.

By David Humphreys, D. D., Sec. of the Honorable Society. 1 vol., London, 1730.

Presented by John R. Ludlow, Esq.

History of the Propagation of Christianity among the Heathen since the Reformation. By Rev. Wm. Brown, M. D. 2 vols., New York, 1816.

BENJ. M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

For the Christian Secretary.

## Exchange Lyceum.

The members of the Exchange Lyceum, as far as disposed, form themselves into "Committees of three," for conducting the correspondence of the Society with different parts of the world. At the meeting of the Lyceum, on Saturday evening last, a highly interesting account was given by the Cyprus committee, of the island of that name, in the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea. Rev. Mr. Thompson, one of that committee, who resided there as a missionary some five years, after stating that the dimensions of the island were 90 miles by 177, its surface hilly, soil fertile, productions wheat and the vine, population 100,000, consisting of Turks, Greeks and Franks; Greeks eager for knowledge, with interesting accounts of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, exhibited and explained specimens of the rocks and

minerals of the island, which are fossil limestone, volcanic matter and calcined in abundance. He also presented to the Lyceum, a specimen of the rock, composing the house of Abraham, near Hebron in Palestine, which is a fine granular limestone of a grey color, not easily broken; also a beautiful specimen of hornblende, from Mount Olympus, some pumice stone and fossil shells from the island of Rhodes, with highly instructive statements of their positions, relations, uses, &c.

The meeting was particularly interested in the exhibition of some pods or beans of a dark brown color, some six or seven inches long, and about three-fourths of an inch wide, considerably curved, growing in Cyprus and the vicinity, which is the plant referred to under the term husks, mentioned in the parable of the prodigal son, given by the Lord.

The inhabitants of Cyprus live almost entirely in hamlets or villages, three or four miles apart, containing from one to two hundred houses, built principally of mud, mixed with straw and dried in the sun, forming a sort of brick or tile, about ten by twelve inches in surface, and an inch and a half thick. Tables, chairs and windows, are almost wholly unknown in Cyprus, affording, of course, but poor accommodations for school operations, which it was a leading object of the missionaries to establish, and which they did establish to the number of twelve or more, managed principally by the inhabitants themselves.

The two other members of the Cyprus Committee, are a lady of great intelligence and a friend of missions, and a lad of twelve years, who is about drawing a map of that island, to be accompanied with such statistics as he can collect, which, besides his own improvement, may be used for the entertainment and instruction of another meeting of the Lyceum. He will also, with the aid of the two adult members of this Committee, collect and prepare specimens of nature and art, such as Geological Cabinets, Geometrical Albums, lithographic, copperplate and other prints, showing the state of the arts here, with such other articles as may come within the convenience of the committee, and be deemed useful for the members of schools, Lyceums, or other citizens of Cyprus or the neighboring islands.

Gibraltar, Cuba, Mexico, Monte Video, and other committees of the Lyceum, are busy in collecting and procuring specimens to send to the places selected by them for correspondence, where are persons more than willing to enter into exchanges in works of nature, and to send in return for specimens received by them, products of the mines and forests within their reach. A specific object intended to be accomplished by the Lyceum in the city of New York, is to have every county in the State selected by one or more committees of three, and by them to institute changes with such schools, Lyceums or individuals as may be disposed to reciprocate their efforts. By such a measure, the information and specimens collected by the State Geologists, may be brought more fully into requisition, and the purposes of the geological survey, for which more than two hundred thousand dollars have been expended, so far answered, as to enable farmers and other business men through the State, to discover and apply the mineral and other useful deposits for their own benefit, and the general advancement of science and wealth through the country.

Committees of three, either in connection or independent of Lyceums, are so easy in their organization, so simple, direct and powerful in their operations, and so universal in their application as to deserve the special and immediate attention of every man, woman, and child in our republic. There is not a town, village, or neighborhood, and comparatively but few families, where these committee operations may not be instituted at once. Corresponding and exchanging with the Universal Exchange Lyceum in the city of New York, and eventually the great SCIENTIFIC DEPOSITORY, and place of scientific resort for America and the world, which the efforts of such committees in all parts of the country could not fail to make it, they might do more to diffuse useful, substantial knowledge through our country and the world, and to infuse it, or inspire it into their minds, souls and whole character, than by any organization or operations at present known to exist, in this or any other country.

The Cyprus committee, mentioned above, presents a fair and beautiful specimen of the character, organization and operations that such committees may assume; fitted to their situation, facilities and wishes. The knowledge of a missionary by a residence in the island, the intelligence and interest of a lady, and the hands and mind of a lad, acting in the best possible manner for his own improvement, are united in aid of each other, for the highest possible object which can engage the attention of human beings—enlightening and blessing the human family. Committees for other portions of the globe, though different, are not less beautiful or direct in their operations. They afford an opportunity for all to give such as they have, and to do what they can to aid the common and glorious, because the heavenly cause of redeeming from ignorance and sin the ruined race of man.

Perhaps the papers through the country cannot render a more valuable service to their readers or to the republic, than by calling through their columns, general attention to this subject. Such a step generally taken by the American Press, may enable schools, Lyceums and the friends of science and sound morals generally to avail themselves of the visits of merchants, and the attendants of the anniversaries called to New York during the coming Spring, to secure some aid or reciprocating action with the Exchange Lyceum, and thus promote their own immediate and special interests, and that too, by promoting an object of the highest possible interest to every member of the great human family.

From the Baptist Advocate.

Letter from Peter C. Menster.

The following letter will be read with interest by all who sympathize with the persecuted Danish Baptists. We shall publish next week a translation of the communication in which it was enclosed to the Foreign Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4, 1842.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Considering the cordial and self-sacrificing interest which you hitherto have shown in the good and evil fortune of your Danish brethren, I am convinced, that the contin-

ued recital of the Lord's guiding of his people in this country will not weary you; and believing that the communication of our joys and sorrows may afford you as well as others of our English brethren, spiritual enjoyment, and even support, consolation and encouragement, I take the liberty of exhibiting to you a concise survey of what has happened since my last report to you, in the month of June, this year.

After my property, as well as that of my brother, and brother Ryding had been sold to pay the fines and costs in which we had been engaged, we were, inconditionally liberated from prison, where my brother had been laid on a bed of sickness, which kept him confined to his couch for more than a month after his discharge. I myself, (somewhat suffering of a pulmonary complaint, arising from the damp prison air, not however in the same degree as my brother, who also has had some heart grief, from his wife's decease and child's illness,) did immediately enter on the duties of my mission; and I began to arrange the concerns of our community, which had become disorganized during our long imprisonment. I undertook a journey to Hamburg, and consulted our experienced brother Oncken, who is indefatigable in assisting us both with act and advice; and subsequently, I made a missionary tour to Langeland and the western part of Sealand, on purpose to visit the congregation there; and through God's grace, I have seen much spiritual fruit from this journey, although the vigilant police always was at my heels, and spied out my undertakings. As soon as my brother recovered from his illness, he set out for Aalborg, in order to establish the congregation there, and exert himself for the mission in Jutland, where we have a great hope of the victory of light and truth over the prince of darkness and falsehood. My brother has had much spiritual joy from this journey, the fruits of which will not be wanting. Although unprovided with and without any immediate prospect of that pecuniary aid, which we, being by a second imprisonment and fines quite ruined, so greatly needed, we were not put to the blush in our hope, inasmuch as the Lord through our brethren in the United States sent us assistance which was not inconsiderable, by which our immediate wants were supplied, two brothers liberated from the disgraceful punishment, of bread and water, and the expenses of our journeys defrayed; thus we have many proofs of the faithfulness of our God and Saviour, although we sometimes may be weak enough to doubt because we do not always understand the mysterious ways of the Lord.

We are, through that considerable aid, which from time to time has been sent to us from England and America, in part relieved from that bodily want and necessity, which accompanies such a persecution; and we have that confidence in God, that he furthermore, as long as it is required for the propagation and establishment of his kingdom, will open sympathizing hearts to us, that the trial may not be more severe than that we may be enabled to sustain it unto final victory. In spite of all obstacles by which it has been attempted to prevent our increase, the Lord has from eleven—the number of the congregation first established three years ago—augmented our flock to more than two hundred of regenerated souls, who, in the ardor of first love, praise the Saviour for their liberation from Egyptian thralldom; but still we have a severe conflict remaining; still the magistrates slavishly yoked to an obsolete law against Anabaptists, which it is pretended to apply to Baptists, continue to imprison, prosecute, condemn and constrain to the last rag, where there still is any thing to be seized; thus cows, sheep, and furniture have been seized and sold from the overseer of the congregation in Western Sealand, because he keeps devotional meetings, and besides a separate action has been brought against him for administering the Lord's supper. The sentence will, in temporal respects, completely ruin him. In Langeland an action has now for the fifth time, been brought against the overseer, and he sentenced to pay a considerable fine. Several brethren of the different congregations are still under prosecution, and must atone for the fines in which they are engaged by disgraceful punishments of bread and water. I should myself, for the sake of the example, willingly have in this manner atoned for the fines, which I was sentenced to pay; but our laws do not allow to any body, who is in the rank of a citizen, this mode of atoning for fines; when, however, there is nothing more to be seized from them, such persons are by a protracted simple arrest, in which two pence a day and one pound of bread is allowed to them for their sustenance, made to atone for their fines.

The bodily distress in our congregations is very great, as they all, in part, consist of poor people, and the few who had some property, have sacrificed it for the common good. We are, however, sure of victory if we only endure and remain faithful unto the end; and if religious liberty can be obtained in Denmark, at so easy a purchase as the sacrifice of a little bodily liberty, health and temporal goods, it is to be counted for nothing, when compared to what it has cost to our relations in England, who already two hundred years ago, have through the Lord's power been victorious in the conflict, which we have commenced, relying on the same Lord who gave the victory to them, whose power also is perfected in our infirmity.

Two Professors, Messrs. Conant and Hackett, who were sent by the Baptists of North America, were here lately, on purpose—to obtain from the State a recognition for Baptists. They had no interview with our king, he being absent on a journey; but they applied to the supreme men in power, who received them friendly, and showed to them much esteem and kindness; but at the same time, how little their intercession was regarded appeared in this; that the next Sunday after their departure, the police made its appearance in our assembly, and in the middle of our devotional exercises, in a rather insolent manner dispersed us, to the great amusement of the mob gathered in the street. Still I am persuaded that this intercession as well as the English, will not be without prospective advantage and blessing to us, since these have in part been the cause of that kindness and esteem which the king, the queen, and all the higher secular authorities show to us, as we are likewise protected by all respected journalists; and particularly our friend, Mr. Rapp, the interpreter, continues indefatigably, as well in conversation as through the press to exert himself as well for ours, as for a gen-

eral religious liberty in Denmark. An apologetical work of considerable merit, by a highly respected divine, a graduate of divinity, of the name of Erichson, (an Icelander—this parenthesis is added by the interpreter,) chiefly directed against an attack on the Baptists by one Bishop Taber, is in progress for publication, and I promise myself, under the blessing of God, much from this work, of which the highly respected author has communicated a part to me in the manuscript, and allowed me to make some illustrative remarks upon it.

The only visible obstacle at present for the complete victory of baptism in Denmark is the total lack of pecuniary power; for even if our sovereign monarch, as I hope soon, partly compelled by circumstances, and partly from love to the Baptists, should grant to them freedom of worship, we will not, from the above-mentioned cause, be able to avail ourselves of such liberty with any tolerably decent degree of Christian dignity beside the other tolerated sects. We are, for example, not able to procure a plain, but decent accommodation for our public meetings, which now are frequently visited by several hundreds of people, for whom there is no room and who must go away without having heard anything. Only in the hope and in the confidence that He who has said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," is a God of truth and righteousness to fulfil his promises, we continue the conflict we have commenced in his holy name. The blood sprinkled banner of Christ, whose inscription is, "here is Emmanuel," leads us to eternal victory.

Well assured that you and very many of our dear English brethren remember us, their weak and suffering brethren, in their fervent prayers to the Father of our dear Lord Jesus Christ, who is also their Father and ours, I am with a grateful greeting of a brother from our congregation,

Yours in Christ,

PETER C. MENSTER.

## Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, MARCH 10, 1843.

Revival in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Secretary.]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1843.

Last evening I went up to the Capitol to witness (for the first time the present session) the doings of Congress. The end of a Congress is always an event of great interest to the members, to government officers, and to citizens and strangers. The turmoil of party strife is about to be hushed by the separation of its agitators—the success of ambitious projects gives a feeling of pride and satisfaction to some—disappointment and chagrin are written upon the countenances of others—while the ties of friendship strengthened by long and agreeable association are to be painfully broken. The crowd of talented, accomplished, and fashionable men and women which has thronged the streets, and given an air of gayety and outside cheerfulness to the city, will soon disappear; leaving in many a heart devoted to worldly aggrandizement, an aching void; and to serious and thinking minds, a great moral lesson.

But the closing scene of a Congress (in the House) frequently presents a picture of human nature in the most striking and glaring colors; and one which I witnessed two years ago, produced an impression on my mind that time can never efface; and one at which, whenever it must be repeated, I hope for its moral effect on my heart, always to be present. The simultaneous movement of dozens of men to offer Resolutions and press forward favorite projects, some in a beseeching, and some in an overbearing manner, while another portion who were laughing philosophers, enjoyed the wild uproar with loud merriment, presented a scene of confusion altogether indescribable. But although such a scene baffles the powers of language, there are other scenes daily though less publicly occurring in the world, to which it is an exact counterpart. If any of your readers have seen a dying sinner awakened to a sense of his accountability in his last moments, and as a full view of his past neglect and slothfulness agitates his soul, he strives with dying energy to crowd the labor of a life into a few short hours or moments—they have witnessed a scene exactly similar, as far as the comparison is proper, with that alluded to above.

The scene last evening, as long as I witnessed it, (for I came away at ten, instead of remaining as on the former occasion till three, A. M.) was one of less noise and confusion, but perhaps not less wasteful of precious time. While some bills of importance to the whole nation had not received the sanction of the House,—while hundreds of anxious petitioners and claimants were waiting to hear the question taken upon subjects of immediate and engrossing interest to them—while messages were continually being exchanged with the Senate approving or rejecting each other's bills and amendments; the House spent hours of its most precious time, in debating the question whether the Speaker was worthy of a vote of thanks! and in taking votes on trifling and unimportant points and questions, by the tedious process of yeas and nays—a mode of voting always consuming at least an half hour of time. Such is Congress, the collected wisdom and talent of the country—such is human nature, whether in the mansion or the hovel, in the urbane or the rustic. The wisdom of the measures adopted and rejected, of the session now closed, I leave to the people who are competent to judge them; and the same tribunal must sit in judgment upon the opposition of Congress to Executive measures, which has been perhaps more decided and obstinate than in any former session or Congress.

I regret to be obliged to say that in my opin-

ion, the incessant labors of Mr. KNAPP in this city have not received their full measure of reward. True, there is abundant reason for humility and thanksgiving in view of what has been accomplished; but it is evident that the city generally has not been shaken by a religious influence. Perhaps too much was expected. This can never be the case with a true and living faith, for the spirit of God declares Him to be more ready to give, than men are to receive. But one cause then can be assigned for this result, viz., the apathy and unfaithfulness of Christian professors. Some very good men indulge the belief that Congress having adjourned, the greatest obstacle is removed, and now people will throng to meetings, and a great revival will extend through the city. But this is reasoning "after the manner of men." There can be no obstacle at any time which the spirit of God cannot overcome; and this Spirit is ever ready to lend its influence in answer to the strong faith and fervent prayers of the righteous. If these premises are correct, then a little revival instead of a great one, especially where there is material enough, must be chargeable to the slothfulness of Christians. With the exception of a few perhaps in every true church who walk with God, and watch the indications of His providence so closely as to be ever ready to every good work and work; church members appear to be comparatively drowsy. True, there is more labor, more exertion, more prayer, more faith than in common times, but the weight of responsibility is not felt as it will appear in a judgment day. When Christians are in earnest their works will show it, and produce effects in proportion to the strength of their emotions, just as men accomplish other purposes.

But there is a good degree of union among members of different churches and denominations. As an evidence, the new Baptist church since giving up their large hall, have worshipped in, and conjointly with the 1st Presbyterian church, the proposition for which was affectionately made by the pastor, (Rev. Mr. Rich,) who feels a deep interest in the work. Mr. Knapp has preached there every day during the present week. While worshipping in the hall before mentioned, we had a striking picture of the world, and an exemplification of the tares and wheat growing together, as the church and congregation were obliged to vacate the room periodically and alternate with fashionable assemblies and balls, for the holding of which the room had been expressly fitted up.

Sunday Eve, March 5.—As a general view and result of the progress of the revival during the last fortnight, it may be stated that the congregations of the city are generally more full and solemn—in most of them evening or morning prayer meetings are well attended—and in several, a revival is progressing. Ten persons, I have understood, were baptized last Sunday, in the Navy Yard Baptist church, where a good work is going on—upwards of 30 joined the 4th Presbyterian church, 28 one of the Wesleyan Methodist; and to-day 14 have joined the First Presbyterian church, and Mr. Knapp baptized 23 in the new or 3d Baptist church; making, I believe, 78 baptized by him in all. In this state of things, we are about to lose the influence and labors of this devoted servant of God, who is expected to leave the city the present week. May the seed which he has so faithfully and bountifully sown, spring up and grow, and bear fruit an hundred fold, after he has gone.

## Revival in Norwich.

NORWICH, March 7, 1843.

DEAR BROTHER BURR:—Since the last communication from this place, some facts have transpired in reference to the revival in our city, which I wish to communicate to your readers. When your correspondent wrote you last, we were experiencing a powerful display of God's power in saving souls; nor has it yet ceased—precious souls are still enquiring the way to Zion, and a deep feeling seems to pervade the whole community round about Norwich. After our meetings commenced, as the news went forth in the adjoining towns, individuals coming into town on business often came into our afternoon and evening meetings, more perhaps from curiosity than for any thing else. But as they came within the precincts of the sanctuary, they felt the awe of a God and by the application of the convicting Spirit of the Most High, they were often led to cry out in the bitterness of their souls, "what shall I do to be saved?" A young man from the town of Salem came into one of our afternoon meetings, as he said, out of curiosity; he had pretended to be a Universalist; but God opened his eyes, and he saw that he was opposed to the religion of Jesus Christ—he stayed through the afternoon and evening, and went home rejoicing in God, and "proclaiming to all around, what a dear Saviour he had found." And the result of it, is God is pouring out his Spirit there, and taking just such means as these to convert souls. A brother from Franklin, when he heard of the meetings, came down and brought his three daughters with him. They had not been here long before they all were hopelessly converted. This brother went home and persuaded 8 or 10 young men to come down with him to meeting. They accordingly came and now every one of those men, without exception, is happy in God. They went home and appointed prayer meetings in the neighborhood where they live, and now, between 30 and 40 individuals give good evidence of their piety and conver-



tion through the instrumentality of those young men. Many other facts of a similar character I might mention, to show the result of this revival. At Yantic, a village 4 miles from the city, God is now pouring out his Spirit in a glorious manner, and in every place in this vicinity, the cry is, "the harvest is great, but the laborers are few." The fields are white, all ready for the harvest. Our meetings have continued now for seven weeks. Eternity alone will reveal the good that has resulted from them. Seventy-two have been baptized at different times, as follows: Jan. 22-2; 29-11; Feb. 5-17; 19-21; March 5-21. Added to the church since the revival, 94. There are 12 or 15 that have been received by the church, but have not been baptized. Br. Steward, who has been laboring with us so successfully for several weeks, preached his farewell sermon to the unconverted on Sunday night to an attentive and crowded audience. J. E. T.

#### Monthly Concert in Providence.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, March 5, '43.

DEAR SIR,—A few remarks were thrown out this evening at our monthly concert, which, when made, impressed me quite deeply; and should they be so reported as to present any point or weight, you can, if disposed, print them.

It is evident that the Lord is collecting his armies for some great conflict. The Christian church is called upon in appeals more frequent and stirring than perhaps ever before, to put forth her energies in the cause she has espoused. To the attentive observer, it must be evident, that the Catholic church is giving new signs of life. She has studied with care the geography of the whole world. Her missionaries have gone to every part of it. No Protestant country refuses admission to her teachers; but no country, on the other hand, where her power prevails, is open to the reception of a Protestant minister. The order of the Jesuits has been revived. She is playing her intrigues and pushing her conquests here in this land of freedom where a little leaven may soon leaven the whole lump.

But this is not all, nor the most pleasing thing which calls upon Christians to awake. A few years ago, the question was, "Where can we send our missionaries?" Now the question is, "where can we not send them?" The Lord seems to have answered the prayers of Christians for room to labor, and to have lifted the curtain from nearly the whole world, saying, "Go up and possess the land." What a striking type of our position do the Jews present before crossing Jordan. The whole land, a land flowing with milk and honey, lay before them, and they were invited to enter in and take possession; having, too, the promise of Jehovah, that he would certainly attend them, and drive out the many and powerful nations which dwelt in the land. Who would be one of the lying spies? Who one of the cowardly idolaters? The nations now sit in darkness. The last great commission of our Lord Jesus Christ is addressed to every man, woman and child, who loves Him and loves His cause. If the Christian church move onward, it hath the sure promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." conquest is certain; the day of her millennial glory will commence. If she stand where she is, or remain stationary, terrible judgments will certainly follow, such as to cause both the ears of him that heareth thereof to tingle. Popery and infidelity will again sweep over Christendom like a whirlwind, until the followers of Christ shall learn that they are not their own; that they indeed have more than "ten cents a year to the cause of their Master, to the perishing world! A new day must dawn. May it be the harbinger of the Redeemer's triumph. May the God of Missions ordain that the shadow should go backward on the dial.

Who is not wedded to the world? Who is on the Lord's side? "He that is not for me is against me. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." X.

\* This is the average sum paid by Baptist communicants in the United States to the spread of the gospel!

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.—The Christian Watchman says that a letter has been received within a few days, from the Rev. Mr. Comstock, of Ramree, giving information that the Rev. EUGENE KINCAID, missionary of the Baptist Board in Arracan, was expecting to embark from Acaab for this country with his family, and with two of Mr. Comstock's children, about the 10th of Oct. The cause of Mr. Kincaid's return is not stated; it is supposed to be, however, in consequence of ill health. Since his great exposure and suffering among the robbers, some six or eight years since, at the north of Ava, he has not enjoyed perfect health; he has been, however, an effective missionary. He may be expected to arrive in a few weeks.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. Justin Perkins, lady and child, Rev. Edwin E. Bliss and lady, Rev. David T. Stoddard and lady, the Nestorian Bishop, Mar Yohanan, Miss Catharine A. Myers, and Miss Fidelia Fisk, sailed from Boston on Thursday last in the barque Emma Isadora, for Smyrna. Misses Myers and Fisk accompany Mr. Perkins as assistant missionaries among the Nestorians.

POST MASTER.—Joseph Pratt, Esq. of this city was nominated by the President for the office of Post Master at Hartford, and the nomination confirmed by the Senate on the last day of the session. Royal R. Hinman had been previously nominated to the same office and rejected.

#### Revivals.

NEW YORK.—Baptist Register notices revivals in Schenectady, Sempronius, Hamburg, Pharsalia, Albany, and Norwich. Rev. L. Howard's church in which is experiencing a powerful work of grace. Eighty-nine were baptized in Albany the 5th previous to Feb. 15. The whole number baptized up to that time was one hundred and fifty. At Schenectady between one hundred and fifty and two hundred had been converted in connection with the Baptist church, and the work extended into the college, and the other churches in the city.

PHILADELPHIA.—During the last month, there have been baptisms in the city churches, as reported at the Memorial Conference, as follows:

Third ch.	E. Covell, pastor,	36
New Market St.	J. B. Everts, pastor,	28
Tenth ch.	J. H. Kennard,	16
Eleventh	A. D. Gillette,	4
Twelfth	F. Ketcham,	16
Central	J. Aldrich,	20
2d South	G. Higgins,	38
North ch.	C. C. Williams,	34
Colored churches,		13
Total,		205

#### IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE CITY.

Holmberg, J. Lawton, pastor,	6
Ridgely, P. Hall,	16
Wesley, J. S. Jenkins,	14
Low Dublin, J. M. Challis,	22

In several of the Methodist and New School Presbyterian churches of this city, there are also extensive revivals.—Bap. Record.

#### SUFFIELD, Feb. 28, 1843.

BRURR.—The revival in the First Baptist church still in progress. Ten were added by baptism last Lord's day. Twenty-five have followed their Lord and Saviour in the ordinance of baptism since the revival commenced, and a number more we expect will soon unite with us.—The is a goodly number now inquiring what they shall do to be saved. We desire the prayers of all the friends of Christ that there may not be one impenitent sinner in Suffield who shall not be brought to bow to the mild sceptre of Prince Immanuel. ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

ASTORAL CHANGE.—We are sorry to learn that the health of the Rev. J. S. ANDERSON, pastor of the Baptist church in Stonington, is such as to render it necessary for him to retire from his pastoral labors. Bro. Anderson has officiated as pastor of the Stonington church nearly eleven years, and nothing but ill health could have severed the tie that has so long and so amicably existed between him and the people of his charge. Towards of 170 have been added to the church during the revival the past summer and fall, and some are still inquiring the way of salvation.—The Rev. ANDREW PARKER, of Westbury, R. I., succeeds Bro. Anderson.

AM. BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—The Secretary of this Society, Rev. J. M. RHEES, has resigned, and accepted the call of the Second Baptist church in Wilmington, Delaware, to become their pastor. The Rev. J. M. Peck has been elected as his successor to the office of Secretary. The Baptist Record is published by this Society, and in consequence of the retraction of Mr. RHEES, the Rev. J. Lansing Burrows, pastor of the Sanson street church, has been appointed by the Board of Publication to the editorship of the Record, and the appointment has been accepted.—The only compensation for his labors in this department, Br. Burrows says, is the pleasure of endeavoring to do good.

AGENT OF THE BAPTIST BOARD.—Professor J. STEVENS, of Granville College, has been appointed by the Am. Baptist Board of Foreign Missions their agent, for the purpose of collecting and receiving funds, and otherwise promoting the interests and objects of the Board in the States of Ohio and Indiana, which appointment we learn he has accepted. The Watchman in noticing the acceptance of this appointment, remarks: "that such men as Mr. Stevens are willing to accept such appointments upon limited salaries, shows that the true missionary feeling is rising."

DECIDEDLY PROPER.—The N. Y. Evangelist has a perfect meat-batch of an article, in which the Baptists, the Episcopalians, and the Roman Catholics are "chopped up small," as the only three sects who are sure they are right. Hence we learn that the Presbyterians are not perfectly sure that they are right; and this is highly commendable and proper; we should not be if we were they.

THE COMET.—On Tuesday of last week, our citizens were somewhat surprised at the appearance of a brilliant comet in the heavens, about four degrees eastward of the sun. We are uncertain what comet this is—whether the one that appeared in 1264 and 1556, or the comet seen in China in 1801. It is probably the latter, as it was seen in France last November, and it approached daily towards the earth.

The appearance of a comet is no very rare occurrence. About 700 have been discovered since the Christian era, and in every century more or less of them make their appearance.—Portland Tribune.

We were disposed at first to believe the above story to be one of the humbugs of the day, but it appears that a real comet has been seen. It has been noticed in Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and more recently from the observatory at Yale College. The New Haven folks say that it

promises to be one of the finest comets ever seen. A belt of light has been seen in the south west for a few evenings past, which is supposed to be the train of the comet.

LIBERAL.—The First Congregational church in New Haven, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Leonard Bacon, contributed the last year more than eight thousand dollars for benevolent purposes. The house of worship belonging to this church has lately undergone extensive repairs, and among other improvements, we notice that the walls are painted in fresco, by Italian artists. The money expended for this fresco painting had better have gone with the 8,000 dollars for benevolent purposes, and then the donors would have had the satisfaction of knowing that they had done some good with it.

NOTICE.—The Board of the Conn. Baptist Convention will hold a Quarterly meeting in the Lecture-Room of the First Baptist church, Hartford, the 2d Tuesday in March, at 11 o'clock A. M. March 3, 1843. J. S. EATON, Sec.

AMERICAN ECLECTIC AND MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.—In addition to the usual variety of interesting matter, the March number of this periodical contains a beautiful engraving on steel, executed expressly for the Eclectic, in a style not surpassed in the country. The publishers give notice that each number hereafter will be embellished with a beautiful engraving. They have now in course of preparation for 1843, ten beautiful plates from the following English painters: Lawrence, Danby, Chalon, Hilton, McClise, Wilkie, Eastlake, Turner, Martin, E. Landseer, Bennington, Mulready.

#### CONTENTS OF THE MARCH NUMBER.

1. Progress of Human Industry. 2. Souvenirs of M. Berryer. 3. English Criticism. 4. Borrow's Bible in Spain. 5. Tour in Switzerland. 6. Pittsford's Island. 7. Prospects of the United States. 8. Honey-Bee and Bee-Books. 9. Glacial Theory. 10. Strutt's Pedestrian Tour in Calabria and Sicily. 11. The Credulity of Unbelief. 12. Jesse's Memoirs of the Court of England. 13. Yates's Modern History and Condition of Egypt. 14. Public Affairs. 15. Letters from Paris. 16. Illustrations of the Foundation of Religious Houses. 17. Natural Daguerreotyping. 18. The Wandering Jew. Poetry. Science and Art. Miscellany. Bibliographical Notices. Select List of Recent Publications.

#### Selected Summary.

From the Baltimore American, March 2.

#### Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

Several Lives Lost.

An extra from the office of the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Feb. 26, 8 o'clock, A. M., furnishes us with the following particulars of a destructive fire which occurred at that place on Saturday last:

**DISTRESSING FIRE.**  
On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the smoke house of Messrs. Pugh & Alvord, at the corner of Walnut street and the Canal, which, in a few moments, has been one of the most distressing that ever occurred in this city.  
The smoke house was in the rear, and somewhat detached from the main building, being connected with it only by a wooden door and a narrow passage way through which the meat was usually wheeled. It was thought that the fire could be confined to the former, and for that purpose, the pork house was closed as tight as possible, by shutting all the doors and windows, to exclude a rush of air to feed the flames. In the course of half an hour, the main building was filled with smoke, and probably some inflammable gas, from the smoke house, and when the flames burst through the wooden door connecting the two buildings, an instantaneous roar of flame was perceived, and in the twinkling of an eye, the whole of this spacious, substantial building was a mass of ruins. The whole roof was lifted up in the air and thrown into the streets in large fragments—the second story walls on the north and south sides were thrown down, and the whole eastern front of both stories, fronting up Walnut, blown into the streets from the foundation up.

The appearance of the explosion was awfully terrific, and its consequences most fatal to several of our most estimable citizens. It is thought that from eight to twelve persons were immediately killed, and probably twenty were severely wounded, some of them dangerously. Of the number that were positively ascertained to be killed, this morning, were:

- Joseph Bonnell.
- Caleb Taylor, of the late firm of Woodnut & Co.
- H. S. Edwards, Pork packer.
- J. S. Chamberlain, Pattern maker.
- John Oke, a German laborer.
- And two or three other German laborers whose names we could not ascertain.
- Of those most severely wounded, are—
- George Shillito, firm of Worthington, Shillito & Co.
- H. Thorpe, Inspector of Pork.
- T. G. Shaeffer, Printer.
- Mr. Alvord, firm of Pugh & Alvord.
- Samuel Schooley, a lad.
- Mr. Eben Carpenter.
- John Blakmore, Machinist.

And probably a dozen or twenty more, whose names we could not ascertain with certainty.

#### Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

#### Close of the Session, &c. &c.

FRIDAY, March 3.

The Senate, to-day, was chiefly engaged in secret session, with closed doors. The Widow's Navy Pension Bill and the General Appropriation Bill were finally passed, the latter a conference. The Bill renewing the charters of the District Banks has fallen through.

The House insisted on their disagreement to the Senate's amendment, (in effect to fund such notes as may be redeemed,) to the Treasury Note Bill. Subsequently, the report of the Committee of Commerce was concurred in.

The Bill to divide the United States into two military districts, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, made a report. The amendment proposing to restore the prices of 1819 for public printing, and to allow the twenty per cent. which was taken off at the commencement of the Congress, was concurred in—yeas 82, nays 78.

The House concurred in the following amendment of the Senate to the Bill establishing commercial relations with China, viz: Provided the annual compensation allowed to any person who may be deputed to that country, shall not exceed nine thousand dollars, exclusive of outfit; and no gentleman shall be appointed, unless by and with the consent of the Senate.

After an ineffectual motion to go into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; Mr. Cushing submitted a joint resolution that a committee be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that unless he may have further business with them, they were ready to adjourn; and it was adopted.

Several efforts were made to take up various Bills; but they were unsuccessful, the House considering their legislative functions suspended. Finally, all things being ar-

ranged, the Speaker delivered his valedictory address, and at half past one o'clock, the House adjourned, sine die. The President has signed the Bill repealing the Bankruptcy Act.

The Bill relating to the organization of the House, prohibiting any member from taking a seat, who is not elected by a district, has not signed.

The Warehousing Bill is defeated. The Bill No. 548 is memorialized; also the Bill reducing the number of New York Custom House officers.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

You will find from the following official notice that a number of nominations were made and confirmed last night—

#### OFFICIAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John C. Spencer of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Walter Forward, resigned.

Edward Everett, of Mass., now Minister of the U. States at London, to be Commissioner to China.

Wm. W. Irving, of Penn., to be Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, in place of J. R. Jackson, deceased.

George Brown, of Mass., to be Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

Albert Smith, of Maine, to be Commissioner in conformity to the sixth article of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the 9th of August, 1842.

#### CONSULS.

N. Berry, for Lyons, in the place of S. Allinson, resigned.

John Hartman, for Caracas, in place of F. H. McReedy, resigned.

Wm. H. Vesey, of N. Y., for Lisbon, in the place of Israel P. Hutchinson, resigned.

Morgan L. Smith, of New York, for Velasco, in place of A. M. Green, resigned.

Charles Thompson, Jr., of Mass., for Merida and Sisal, in Yucatan.

Henry Mahler, of N. Y., for Zurich.

Franklin Gage, of Maine, for Cardenas.

Jas. B. Higginson, of Mass., for Calcutta.

John Black, in place of J. R. Jackson, deceased.

Geo. W. Pell, of N. Y., for Westphalia, and the Prussian provinces of the Rhine.

Frederick List, of Philadelphia, for the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

#### MARSHALS.

Edward Harden, to be Marshal of the United States for Georgia, in place of Wm. J. Davis, whose commission has expired.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John D. McPherson, A. F. Smith, Wm. Waters, and Richard K. Watts, to be Justices of the Peace in the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

When I wrote last night, Mr. Spencer was not decided upon. He passed by a small majority. The nomination of Mr. Cushing, it is said, was warmly contested. Mr. Evans and Mr. Crittenden were brought into quite a warm collision upon this subject, the former going for Mr. Cushing.

Whether Mr. Spencer will accept the Treasury Department or not, you can tell as well as me. Some say that his nomination was sent in for the Treasury with the understanding that he would take it, and that Mr. T. W. Porter would be brought to the War Department.

#### Correspondence of the Tribune.

#### Terrible Earthquake in the West Indies!—Ten Thousand Lives Lost!

BALTIMORE, March 3, 1842.

The brig Frances Jane arrived at this port yesterday from St. Johns, Porto Rico, and brings accounts of a dreadful destruction of lives and property in the Windward Islands, by the earthquake, the shock of which was felt in this city and south of us, on the 8th ult. The following letters were received by the owners of the Frances Jane, and the intelligence which is contained in them is confirmed by her officers.

"St. Johns, P. R., Feb. 14, 1843.

"We had a severe shock of an earthquake on the 8th inst., but it was not so severe as the one we had last year, though it lasted a longer time. In St. Thomas it was very severe, and is said to have lasted over two minutes. All persons fled from their houses, but most fortunately no one was hurt, and no material damage was done there. A vessel arrived at St. Thomas from Antigua reports that all the houses were thrown down or so much injured that they cannot be worked. In Nevis, also, every thing, except the Bath House, is down, and the steamer passing Guadaloupe and Montserrat pass those islands covered with a dense cloud of dust."

No accounts have yet been received from any other island, but we fear we shall hear of great destruction of property and loss of life in all the Windward Islands. We cannot vouch for the truth of the above, but give it as we receive it, from a credible source in St. Thomas.

St. Johns, P. R., Feb. 15, 1843.

We yesterday received advices from the Windward Islands of the earthquake of the 8th have been awful indeed. The town of Point Pelee, Guadaloupe, is entirely destroyed, and TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED! The loss of property is immense. At Antigua, there has been a great loss of property, though but few lives are destroyed. Nevis, Montserrat, &c. are all said to have suffered much, but to what extent is not yet known here.

EARTHQUAKES.—These phenomena have been of frequent occurrence of late in this country, though of little severity, no serious damage having been done by them in any instance.

The first of the series was on the 4th of January last. It was felt throughout the Western, Southern and most of the Middle States.

On the 16th of the same month, in lat. 35 40, long. 34 05, a shock was felt by the Emma from Bremen.

On the 8th of February, a shock was felt in all the Atlantic States, south of Maryland inclusive. It occurred about 10 o'clock, A. M. The same shock was felt at sea by the barque Severn.

Shocks are reported to have been felt at N. Orleans on the nights of Feb. 14th and 15th.

On the night of the 16th, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a shock was felt at St. Louis, Mo., Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., &c.

It was Mr. Sprigg, of Louisville, Ky., who lost his ear in the street fight at Washington. His name should be Pigg.

VALUABLE COWS.—Mr. Samuel Baldwin, of Washington, Ct., made, between March 4, and Dec. 8, 1842, from two cows, besides supporting a family of two persons, 439 pounds of butter, and 1350 pounds of cheese.

A Persian philosopher being asked by what means he had acquired so much knowledge, he answered—"By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant."

The Baptist meeting house in Lower Providence, Montgomery County, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d ult.

A blockade.—A short time since, a French man-of-war blockaded one of the ports of Central America, on the Pacific side, brought the authorities to terms, caused them to fire a salute and hoist the French flag for insulting the French Consul.

A counterfeit named Daniel Greene has been arrested at Hard dig, near New Bedford, charged with passing counterfeit money on the Blackstone Canal Bank. The bill may be detected by the letter 'd' instead of 'd' in the word Providence.

Hoses Ballou has been elected to the vacancy in the clerical part of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, created by the death of Dr. Channing.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Lexington Intelligencer states that there was a "relief" row in Trimble on the last county court day. The sheriff, owing to the excitement, refused on that day to qualify. That night the clerk's office was burnt down. Gov. Letcher has nominated another sheriff to the Senate.

Wm. H. C. Ward, the deputy New Jersey pilot, through whose carelessness the Hottinger was run ashore, has been temporarily suspended by the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

The water cure has been successfully resorted to in the management of refractory convicts at the Auburn State Prison. The annual report says:

The Inspectors are happy to state that within the last year the former mode of punishing the convicts by whipping, for the infringement of the rules of the Prison, has been almost wholly abandoned, and, as a substitute, the application of cold water in the form of showering and pouring upon the naked head and body has been adopted; and we are convinced that in a very great majority of cases it has the desired effect of subduing the disobedient and refractory, while at the same time the self-respect of the man is preserved.

Dr. Pitney, physician to the Prison, confirms these statements. He says the cold water has rarely been applied to the same convict more than twice. In no case has the application produced the slightest ill-effects.

By a memorandum on the manifest of the steamer Yaqueo, arrived yesterday, we learn that the Bank of Manchester, at Yaqueo city, was consumed by fire a few days since. The books and papers were all saved.—N. O. Picayune.

THE BRITISH PREMIER.—The Boston Democrat, in a sketch of Sir Robert Peel, says that he is the son of a wealthy manufacturer, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and that his characterizing feature is consummate coolness. Never but once has he been actually excited in reply. He is applauded for his comparative moderation, his patronage of the arts, his scorn of retail slander, and his devotion to his native land. These are all high merits.

MISSISSIPPI LAW.—The Gallatin Signal of the 10th, furnishes another of those characteristic instances of Mississippi law, for which the repudiating State has become notorious. Two negroes, the property of a Mr. Bennett, were taken from the premises of that gentleman, about seven miles south of Gallatin, and hanged by a mob without the benefit of clergy, judge or jury. The neglect of the civil authorities to arrest the negroes for some crime with which they were charged, is alleged as an excuse for this—murder.

Mr. Lewis Chandler, of Schuylerville, Saratoga county, lost his life on the 22d ult. by a strange accident. His hand being caught by a belt in a cotton factory, he was carried with great velocity over the drum and dashed against the ceiling with such force as to kill him instantly.—Alb. Eve. Jour.

FIRE.—We learn from the Natchez Courier that on the 2d ult. the gin-house, containing three gin stands, on the plantation of Mr. L. H. Thistle, about 30 miles above Natchez, on the Louisiana side of the river, was discovered to be on fire.—There were 100 bales of cotton, 1 cotton thrasher, ploughs, carts, hoes, and numerous other farming utensils in the house, all of which were consumed in twenty minutes. Loss \$10,000.

It is only about six weeks since Mr. Thistle lost by fire, on his place on the other side of the river, four miles above Natchez, a corn crib and a considerable quantity of corn, two fine saddle horses, a carriage, &c., which loss he estimated at about \$3000.

A carpenter, named Kimball, at Marblehead, Mass. had forced his wife by his ill-treatment of her, to take refuge in the house of her father, Mr. Smith. On Sunday last he called to see her, and became so abusive that Mr. Smith ordered him out of the house, whereupon he drew a pistol and shot his wife, the ball lodging in the lungs. She is not expected to recover.

Capt. Joseph Hutchins, of Barnstable, (Mass.) received through the Post Office a few days since, a letter containing fifty dollars, which the writer says is principal and interest of what he took from him wrongfully some fifteen years ago.

By a recent order of the Emperor, the punishment of a convicted incendiary in Russia is decreed to be, running the gauntlet six times before 100 soldiers, and in the event of his surviving, (2) twenty-one years labor in the Siberian mines!

COFFEE.—The Sultan of Muscat has sent Dr. Aleot a present of a bag of prime coffee. The Sultan must be an old joker; he has heard of the Doctor's anti-coffee drinking propensities, and fearing lest his example should be followed, to the ruin of trade with his country, has determined to try him. The Dr. won't accept it.

#### Marriages.

In Suffield, Feb. 10th, by the Rev. A. C. Washburn, Mr. Ebenezer C. Griswold, to Miss Eunice A. Burbank, both of Suffield.

In Glensbury, Mr. Caleb C. Hall, of Chatham, to Miss Emma Dickinson, of Marlborough.

In Chaplin, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. H. Dickinson, Mr. Jesse S. Turner, of Mansfield, to Miss Eliza Clark, of the former place.

#### Deaths.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Mr. Horace Skinner, aged 53.

In this city, on the 4th inst. Dr. James Botesford, late surgeon to the British forces, aged 60 years.

In Hardland, on the 10th ult. Mrs. Abigail Cowdery, wife of Mr. Asa Cowdery, aged 78.

In West Granby, Feb. 28, Mr. John Sizer, aged 31.

#### Receipts for the week ending March 7.

C. A. Bowers, 200; Reuben Granger, 150; Harriet Spencer, 225; Miss F. King, 150; H. P. Kent, 150; N. Coles, 150; S. B. Kendall, 212; D. G. Austin, 150; S. Hastings, 300; Henry Foss, 31; Abijah Remington, 150; J. K. Clark, 75; Rev. J. S. Anderson, 100; Miss Pamela Skinner, 175; Nelson Paine, 1200; D. F. Butler, 175; L. Pardee, 400; Wm. Snow, 600; Geo. Mitchell, Esq., 2000; Almer Hall, 200; E. Beckwith, 400; Lemuel Caulkins, 100; A. F. Hastings, 700 Rev. W. Palmer, 200

The Board of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, will hold a quarterly meeting at the First Baptist church in Hartford,



## Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.

## LINES

ON THE DEATH OF MR. HARVEY VINTON, OF WILLINGTON, CT.

In the fresh prime of life bright being is ended,  
Ere the gray wreaths of age on the head hath descended,  
And Death's poison'd shaft its dark shadows hath flung—  
On the brow of the low'd its dull sceptre hath hung.  
The Father's pale anguish still too stern for the tear,  
Tells of hopes that are fled, and of treasures not here;  
Yet if anchor'd in faith, and laid up in heaven,  
Will bring to him blessings, triumphantly given.  
And the half-heaving sigh from the Mother's lorn breast,  
The joyous shout's echo, from the sister-band blest,  
Oft repeat the sad strain—"again broken the band,"  
While sweet echo replies—"re-unite in this land."  
Lo, the wail for the dead o'er the waves are sweeping,  
The ocean waters, the sad song is keeping,  
While on Burma's dark shore, swells the requiem lay,  
To Brother and Sisters, though wanderers away.  
On the widow's pale cheek are the shadows of woe,  
Dark and rayless the griefs which no mortal may know;  
Love's chain has been sever'd, and its purest links torn,  
While its fairy tinged hues with the lo'd have been borne.  
But a bright pledge of hope in yon cradle I see,  
Mother, dry those fond tears, the fair gift is for thee,  
For in each changing glance his lov'd features I trace—  
The dear Father's fond look in each gleam of the face.  
O list ye pale mourners, sounds of rapture I've caught,  
Bright the pure thrilling strains, fill with glory the thought,  
And I fancy I see in that glorified land,  
The spirits oft taken, from affection's bright band.  
Then weep not, dear circle, for the rich ties of love,  
All too bright for this earth, they have soared above,  
The stars are in heaven, and the dark clouds of woe  
In that region of light, their spirits ne'er will know.  
Ashford, Feb. 1843. MARTHA.

## Art thou Jesus Christ's Man?

[The following stanzas are the last poetical effusion but one from the pen of the late esteemed Professor Knowles.]

Art thou Jesus Christ's man?  
Redeemed by precious blood?  
Baptized into his death, and raised,  
In emblem from the flood?  
Dost thou heed his last command—  
"Preach my word in every land?"

Art thou Jesus Christ's man?  
His image dost thou bear—  
His love for guilty man, his zeal,  
His self-denial share?  
Canst thou see the Barman die,  
Hear unmoved his wailing cry?

Art thou Jesus Christ's man?  
Thyself hast freely given,  
To live for him alone, till he  
Shall call thee home to heaven?  
And wilt thou still refuse to go,  
To rescue men from endless woe?

Art thou Jesus Christ's man?  
And does he let thee live,  
Where freedom, peace, and plenty reign,  
And dost thou grudge to give  
Thy gold, to speed the gospel's flight,  
And fill the world with truth and light?

Art thou Jesus Christ's man?  
This question thou must meet,  
For thou with all mankind shall stand  
Before his judgment seat.  
How wilt thou then endure his eye,  
And what, oh! what, wilt thou reply!

## Miscellaneous.

## SUNNYEYE.

A LEGEND OF THE THAMES.

No portion of New England is so deeply fraught with events of interest in the early history of America, as the territory on either side of the river Thames, extending from Norwich to New London. This delightful tract of country was once in the possession of a powerful tribe—the Mohegans. They were a noble race of beings, and were distinguished for their bravery and prowess in battle, and their strong friendship for the whites. The chief of the tribe was Uncas, whose deeds of noble daring form a prominent feature in the history of the aborigines of our country. But this once numerous race have become nearly extinct—a small remnant reside on the western bank of the river, about six miles south of Norwich. Through the benevolence of the neighboring citizens a small church and school-house were some time since erected, and the efforts thus made to improve their temporal and spiritual condition have, to a certain extent, been successful. Whilst visiting this little settlement a few months since, I gathered from an Indian, whose head was whitened with the frosts of eighty winters, the following narrative, which forms a melancholy passage in the history of Uncas.

His declining years were cheered by the society of an only daughter, the beautiful Sunnyeye. In her eye combined all those peculiar traits of beauty which distinguish the Indian female. Her form was of perfect symmetry, and the mild expression of her countenance was a true index of her disposition—she was the idol of her father's heart, and he clung to her as to the vital principle of his life. His affection was repaid by her unceasing attention to his comfort, and the daily manifestation of her dutiful regard.

"Thus stands an aged elm in ivy bound—  
Thus youthful ivy clasps an elm around."

Early trained to the fatigues and hardships of savage life, she roamed unattended through her native forests, and bounded from rock to rock with the fleetness of the antelope, or plunged fearlessly into the rapid current of the Thames. Her beauty and gentleness were the theme of admiration among her tribe, and many were the noble sons of the forest who knelt at her feet and sued for her hand in marriage—but though she bestowed on all a look of tenderness, her heart remained proof against the soft spell of love.

It was an afternoon near the close of summer, that a gallant ship from England sailed up the Thames, and anchored near the Mohegan settlement. Shortly after, a boat containing her officers landed upon the shore. They directed their steps to the dwelling of Uncas, where they were received with that cordiality which had ever characterized his treatment of the whites. The lieutenant of the ship was a tall, athletic youth, with

a form like an Apollo, and a countenance indicative of energy and daring, heightened in expression by a hazel eye of extreme beauty; he was one formed to captivate the heart of woman. Sunnyeye seated in one corner of the rude cabin, watched him with intense interest, and from that moment a new and indescribable emotion took possession of her heart. Long did the officers tarry at the house of the hut of the chieftain—the wine cup was passed freely round, and their boisterous mirth betrayed its exhilarating effect. It was near the hour of midnight when they left the shore and rowed back to the ship. Having grown stupid from the deep potations they had imbibed, they failed to notice the absence of the young lieutenant, who lingered near the hut of Uncas. He had attentively gazed upon Sunnyeye, and struck with the admiration of her rare beauty, he resolved to entice her from her forest home, and carry her to England. Leaving the cabin unobserved by his companions, he concealed himself behind a tree until the plashing of the oars informed him they were rowing to the ship. Carefully looking around him, lest his movements might be observed, he entered the cabin. Uncas had fallen asleep, and was stretched upon the floor. Sunnyeye was seated near him; her eyes were bathed in tears, and her face expressed the deepest grief. She started at the sudden appearance of the officer; but his kind looks reassured her. No time was to be lost. Addressing Sunnyeye in those accents of tenderness which are sure to find their way to woman's heart, he urged her to leave the home of her childhood, and accompany him to England. He pictured to her imagination scenes of splendor and magnificence, and promised to make her the mistress of his splendid fortune. Sunnyeye looked for a moment upon the sleeping form of her father, and her tender regard for him struggled against the love she bore the handsome stranger—but his tender persuasions overcame her sense of duty, and love, all powerful love, outweighing every other consideration, she yielded to his wishes. Hastily collecting a few trinkets, the gift of a fond father, and wrapping her mantle around her, she left the hut, and was hurried to the shore by her companion. On hailing the ship, a boat was sent to his assistance, and in a few moments they stood upon the deck. A light breeze having sprung up, all sails were loosened, the anchor weighed, and before sunrise the lovely Sunnyeye was many leagues from the scenes of her childhood, and was never heard of after.

My limits will not allow me to detail the subsequent history of Uncas. Crushed in spirit by the loss of the only stay of his declining years, and disheartened by the rapid decrease of his tribe, who had suffered severe losses in their numerous battles, he rapidly sunk to the tomb—and though his deeds of noble daring have been told in every clime, and his name written in the archives of our country, nought but the moss-covered base of an unfinished monument now points out the spot where he sleeps.—Charles H. Brainard.

## Edmund Burke.

He moved among the whole multitude of querulous and malignant authorship, a giant among pigmies; he smote their Dagon in its own temple; he left them without a proselyte or a name. His eloquence, the finest and most singular combination that the world has ever seen of magnificent fancy and profound philosophy, if too deliberate and too curious in its developments, for the rapid demands of public debate, here found the true use for which it had been given—here found the true region of its beauty and its power; shining and sweeping along at its will, like the summer cloud, alternately touched with every glorious hue of heaven, and pouring down the torrents and the thunders. No work within human memory ever wrought an effect so sudden, profound and saving, as the volume on the French Revolution. It instantly broke the revolutionary spell; the national eyes were closed; the fictitious oracles, to which the people had listened as to wisdom unanswerable, were struck dumb at the coming of the true. The nobles, the populace, the professions, the whole nation, from the cottage to the throne, were awakened, as by the sound of a trumpet; and the same summons which awoke them, filled their hearts with the patriot ardor that in the day of battle made them invincible. Burke, too, formed a class for himself. As a public writer he had no equal and no similar.  
(Rev. G. Croly.)

## What a Woman can do in the Temperance Cause.

She can do much, for the elements of her nature eminently fit her to labor in every benevolent work.

She can, by her voice of persuasion, reach hearts that could never be touched by any other agent.

She can, by her example, induce many to adopt the principle of "touch not, taste not, handle not."

She can, by her presence, add much interest to the temperance meetings, and cheer the hearts of those laboring in the cause.

She can go forth and visit the abodes of misery and want, and by her words of sympathy, impart a soothing balm to bleeding hearts.

She can use the powers of her mind with the aid of her pen, in defending and enforcing the great principles of temperance.

She can buoy up and cheer the hearts of those who are endeavoring to roll onward the chariot wheels of temperance.

She can, in private circles, urge her associates to engage in the work.

She can banish from the enjoyment of her society, those who will persist in the foolish practice of using the seducing poison.

She can, if she will but use her influence, make it unpopular to use wine as an article of entertainment.

She can, in the capacity of a mother, implant the principle of total abstinence in the youthful mind.

She can, as a wife, exert her restraining influence over the object of her affection.

She can, as a sister, entwine herself around a brother's heart, and induce him to forsake the dangerous paths of the destroyer.—Western Reformer.

There is a county in the State of Virginia, in which no licences to retail intoxicating liquors are granted—consequence—there is not a single prisoner in jail.

"I WON'T SIGN AWAY MY LIBERTY."—How often have we heard this expression by those moderate drinkers who are invited to sign the total abstinence pledge? An interesting incident occurred on board the U. S. raze Independence. During a temperance meeting held there, at which 149 signatures were obtained to the pledge, two men in irons came forward, and by working up the irons as far as possible, and crossing their hands, they managed with difficulty to write their own names. A bystander, a moderate drinker, was also invited to put down his name, "Oh, no," said he, "I won't sign away my liberty!" When one of the men in irons, holding up his shackled hands exclaimed, "Behold what liberty we have got by drinking; we went ashore and got drunk, and when we returned, were put in irons; we don't like such liberty, and consequently have just signed the pledge." What strange notions some people have about liberty!

Never drink brandy when you can get wine: and never drink wine when you can get beer; never drink beer when you can get cider, and never drink cider when you can get WATER.—Lovell Wash.

AFFLICTION.—"Devotion, like fire in frosty weather, burns hottest in affliction. With the ark of Noah, the higher we are tossed with its flood, the nearer we mount towards heaven. When the waters of the flood came upon the face of the earth, down went stately turrets and towers; but as the waters rose, the ark rose still higher. In like sort, when the waters of affliction arise, down go the pride of life, the lust of the eyes, and the vanities of the world. But the ark of the soul ariseth as these waters arise, and that higher and higher, even nearer and nearer towards heaven. O, admirable use of affliction! health from a wound; cure from a disease; out of grief, joy; gain out of loss; out of infirmity, strength; out of sin, holiness; out of death, life."

THE AUTHOR OF "ELIJAH THE TISHBITE."—A special meeting of the General Synod of the German Reformed Church was recently held at Lebanon, Pa., at which Rev. F. W. Krummacker, D. D., of Elberfeld, Prussia, the author of the excellent work "Elijah the Tishbite," was unanimously chosen professor of the Mercesburg College, and the Rev. B. S. Schenck and T. L. Hoffeditz, D. D., appointed a committee to proceed to Germany with the invitation to Dr. Krummacker. A plan was reported for the endowment of the German professorship. The plan contemplates the raising of \$15,000.

CELIBACY OF THE CLERGY.—We see it stated in the Watchman of the South, that the work of Fiego, a Brazilian Bishop, against Celibacy, a work to which we have before alluded, is about to be published in the English language in this country.

It is not mentioned whether it is to be published by Romanists or Protestants. The celibacy of the clergy is one of the most powerful supports of Romanism. A body of influential men without domestic attachments, are alone suitable to be the pliant tools of a foreign potentate. This is the peculiar circumstance which renders Roman Priests so dangerous to the liberties of a country like ours.—Advocate.

THE BIBLE AS READ.—Even in the principal cities of Christian America, perhaps not one-fourth of the population pay the outward respect to religion, of going to church. It is worse in Europe. In Liverpool, as it has been stated, in two hundred and seventy-four streets, there are nine thousand families wholly destitute of the Scriptures! Presbyterian.

NOBLE EXAMPLE.—We acknowledge the kindness of a brother in Kentucky, in furnishing us with the following interesting fact, which was designed for our last number.

For the Macedonian.

The colored Baptist church in Louisville, Ky., have just sent on the amount of their Jubilee collection, one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents. They have made this noble effort to send the gospel to Africa. When their poverty is considered, ought not this instance of liberality to incite to greater generosity those upon whom God has bestowed more of the good things of life.

A mariner, at a prayer meeting, giving an account of his recent conversion, made the following quaint but happy remark:

"I have been like a vessel in a storm, on a lee shore, but now, by the grace of God, I have weathered the point of danger, and have plenty of sea-room, I intend to make a straight wake."

Happy he, who adheres to the line of strict right, and makes a "straight wake" in his voyage over the boisterous ocean of time.

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE.—This periodical has just completed its tenth volume. It is not only the first, but decidedly the most popular work of the kind published in this country. The extent of its circulation in the United States, together with the fact of its being reprinted in England, shows the favor with which it has been received both at home and abroad. The assurances of assistance from able pens, afford encouragement to the editors to hope that they shall be able to render the Magazine still more deserving of universal patronage.

While the chief object of the Magazine is to aid mothers in the discharge of their appropriate duties in training their children for usefulness and happiness, it is also designed to embrace and cherish all the endearing relations of the family, and to promote the correct and faithful performance of the duties which result from these relations.

The Mother's Magazine, edited by Mrs. A. G. Whittelsey, and Rev. D. Mead, is published monthly, making a volume of about 300 pages a year, at one dollar a year, payable in advance. The eleventh volume, containing an elegant steel engraving, commences with the number for January, 1843.

Subscribers residing in Hartford city can have the numbers delivered at their doors, immediately after they are issued.

JOHN E. WELLS, Agent,  
No. 6 Asylum Street.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the District of Suffield, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1843—Present, NELAND LOOMIS, Esq. Judge.

On motion of the Administrator on the estate of Cynthia M. Wright, with the will annexed, late of Suffield, within said district, deceased.—This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same, to said administrator, and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign post in said town of Suffield, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt. Certified from Record.

NELAND LOOMIS, Judge.  
All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, duly attested, to the subscriber.  
HORACE SHELTON, Adm'r.  
Suffield, Feb. 9, 1843. 3w49

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office North side of the House Square.—This Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best and most profitable manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Schools, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, the this Company has no Agent, may apply through the Hartford Office, directly to the Secretary, and their proposals will receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:

Eliphalet Terry, J. A. Allen,  
S. H. Huntington, Jr., J. A. White, Jr.,  
H. Huntington, Jr., J. A. Goodwin, Jr.,  
Albert Day, J. A. P. Brace,  
George C. Collins, Jr.,  
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.  
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated for the purpose of securing against loss and damage by Fire only. Capital, \$250,000, secured and vested in the best possible manner, not to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices.

The business of the Company is primarily confined to risks in the country, and therefore detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The office of the Company is in the W. E. A. Building, next west of the Exchange Hotel, Se street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,  
Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Starr,  
Samuel Tudor, James Thomas,  
Griffin Steadman, Elisha Peck,  
Henry Kilbourn, Daniel Burge,  
Joseph Morgan, Ward Woodhige,  
Elisha Dodd, Joseph Church,  
Jesse Savage, Horatio Alden,  
Joseph Pratt, Ebenezer Sells.  
THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

SIMON L. LOOMIS, Secretary.

The Aetna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office North side State House Square, in Exchange Building.—This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The Company will issue policies on Fire and Marine risks, on terms as favorable as other offices.

Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE,  
William W. Ellsworth, B. W. Green,  
Daniel W. Clark, Willis Threl,  
Charles H. Northam, Ellery Hill,  
William Kellogg, John H. Preen,  
S. W. Goodridge, Edward Bole,  
Henry Waterman, Wm. A. Wad,  
S. B. Grant, Ezra Strong,  
Lemuel Humphrey.

DANIEL W. CLARK, President.

WILLIAM CONNER, Secretary.

THE Missionary Eclectic.—The design of this work is to popularize Missionary Reading. The Editors receive the Missionary works issued in Great Britain, as well as in this country, and will publish such selections, abstracts, reviews and original articles as they may deem desirable. The exceedingly low rate at which such

able works are thus afforded will bring them within the reach of the great body of professing Christians, throughout the country. The work has the commendation of clergymen and others by whom it has been examined. The assistance of pastors and other friends of missions, to secure its circulation, is respectfully solicited. It is edited by the Rev. J. A. Stone and H. A. Graves. It is issued in quarterly numbers of about 200 royal octavo pages each, on the following terms:

For Single Numbers, 40 cents.

Subscriptions for One Year, \$1.50.

Five copies, sent to one address, \$7.00.

Ten copies, sent to one address, \$13.00.

Payment in advance. For sale at the office of the Publisher and by booksellers generally. Orders from any part of the United States will be promptly answered. A liberal discount to agents or the trade.

WILLIAM S. DAMRELL.

Boston, 9 Cornhill, Feb. 1, 1843.

Asylum Street Bookstore.

NEW BOOKS.

SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY, New Edition, with valuable additions. 1843.—This edition is entirely superior to any other, containing five Maps, Eastern Countries, the World as peopled by Noah, Countries mentioned in the New Testament, &c., and embellished with nearly 100 engravings, illustrative of Heathen Deities, &c., to which is added Scripture Natural History. It is full bound in leather, with handsomely embossed sides. Price \$1.25.

RECORDS OF A VILLAGE PASTOR.

PINE TREE, a Narrative illustrating family government.

JENNY. A true and interesting story, 12 1/2 cents.

For sale by JOHN C. WELLS,

Publisher and Bookseller, No. 6 Asylum-st.

BAXTER'S COMPLETE WORKS. London Edition, 25 vols. Just received and for sale by

JOHN C. WELLS,

[3w46] Successor to Tyler & Porter.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Tolland has limited and allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors of the estate of Aaron Chapman, late of Tolland, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate, properly attested, or be debared a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

DANIEL CHAPMAN, Executor.

Tolland, Jan. 17, 1843. 3w46

BOOKS.

BOSTON REVIVAL—1842.

Hague's Examination—No. 2.

Hague and Cook, and Town, on Baptism.

Pleasant Memoirs of Pleasant Lands; by Mrs. Sigourney.

Rambles in Yucatan; by Norman.

Lost Sister; by Todd.

Annulet.

Taken of Affection, do. of Remembrance, do. of Friend.

Also a further supply of Revival Melodies, parts 1 and 2 bound together.

Connecticut Register for 1843. For sale by

GURDON ROBINS, 180 Main street.

Also, a supply of Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Grew Jones, Missionary to Siam.

Spiritual Voyage, performed in the Ship Convert; by Rev. E. Botsford, A. M.

Pengilly on Baptism.

Baptist Register for 1843.

CHARLES ROBINSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner for the States of New York and Maine.

Also agent for the North American and Hudson Insurance Companies of New York. Office, corner Chapel and State streets, New Haven.

FOR RENT—A brick tenement in Ann street continuing. Possession had immediately.

J. W. DIMOCK, 127 Main st.

W. S. CRANE,

DENTIST.—Exchange Buildings, North of the State House.

REFERENCES.  
Messrs. E. & J. Partridge, N. Y. Crane, M. D. J. D.,  
Stout, M. D., E. Bryan, New York.

BUREAU AND SMITH,  
Book and Job Printers, 184 1/2 Main Street.

## TO FAMILIES &amp; INVALIDS.

The following indisputable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrapper, as all others by the same names are base imitations and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden Lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

## BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it.

Find the name of Comstock on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs restored, in the old or young, by the India Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment, but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

Comstock & Co. ALL SORES

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

(See Dr. Lin's signature.)

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the bilious or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

COLDS, COUGHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OPCHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm—so in coughs, swollen or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumptions,